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CIRCULATION

1901, average 4,412
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THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

Selections
CASPER K. BAILEY
CHARLES P. BUSHNELL
Board of Assessors
JOSEPH C. MARSAN
Board of Relief
FRED G. PROTHRO
JAMES C. FITZPATRICK
Town Clerk and Treasurer
CHARLES S. HOLBROOK
Tax Collector
THOMAS A. ROBINSON
Registrar of Voters
TYLER D. GUY
Auditor
DANIEL F. MCNEIL
Agents Town Deposit Fund
WILLIAM H. ALLEN
CHARLES W. GALE
FRANK L. WOODARD
Town School Board
ROBERT W. MCNEELY
HERBERT M. LEROU
Constables
JOHN H. REEVES
GEORGE W. ROUSE
GUSTAVE LAMBERT
FREDERICK DURR

ARGENTINA JUSTLY AROUSED.

Fully in accord with what has been expected is the action of the Argentine chamber of deputies in voting for a break in diplomatic relations with the Imperial German government. Though the majority was not as large in the chamber as in the senate it was sufficiently decisive to indicate that the people of that country are thoroughly aroused over the situation in which it has been treated by the country which is becoming the common enemy of all nations. Germany has done its utmost to prevent the Argentine break. It has attempted to cover up its promises that which had been recommended by its agents and to endeavor to place the responsibility for the Luxemburg affair entirely upon the German attaché, but it came too late. It was a veneer through which the real character could be discerned. The activity of the German representatives has been much the same in that country as it has in other neutral nations. The strike troubles, which are attributed to German agents, reached a crisis at a time when they could be expected to have much influence upon the country's feelings and they unquestionably have.

It may be some days before Argentina makes known its next step but from the preparations that are being made it isn't difficult to imagine what it will be. Germany will have no more chances to impose upon the friendship of that country, and Argentina has no doubt whatever in justifying its course.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

In almost if not every city where the postal service makes use of the pneumatic mail tubes there has been opposition manifested by the postmaster general to their continuance. A determined effort was made to have congress turn down the appropriation, in spite of the fact that the communities in which they are maintained or leased are desirous of their continuance, not only because of the prompt service which they afford but because the continuance of such a quick method of transportation means avoiding the necessity of employing motor trucks for the further congestion of the already overcrowded streets, but the congressional committee is now making a study of the situation for the purpose of getting to the bottom of the matter.

It is not surprising that the business interests, wherever the committee goes, are found to be almost unanimously opposed to the abandonment of the tubes. It cannot be expected that they would approve anything which was detrimental to their interests and that is what the abandonment of the tube service would amount to. The postal service today is bad enough without attempting anything which would in any particular make it worse. The idea of abandoning the underground tubes for auto trucks would be like trying to dis-

tribute storage batteries about a city every little while for a second-class matter instead of sending it over the wires and in addition there would be the increased dangers which would be contributed to people using the streets by the multiplication of fast moving vehicles.

FOOD EXPORTS AND PRICES

Even though this country has made preparations for increased crops and in spite of the fact that it expects to furnish a large amount of supplies to the nations on whose side it is fighting, it cannot fail to give some heed to the warning which has been given to the people of England by its food controller when he told them that there must be every effort made in behalf of conservation to prevent the nation being put on a food ration. This country faces the problem of not only looking after itself but of taking care of its allies to the best of its ability and in addition contributing what it can to the deserving neutrals. But it must watch its own steps when it comes to a matter of conservation of supplies when it is shown by the department of commerce report that the exportation of foodstuffs has increased from \$32,000,000 in 1914 to nearly \$113,000,000 in 1917. Meat and dairy exports have gone from \$146,000,000 to over \$401,000,000, the exportation of sugar having jumped almost 70 times what it was three years ago, while wool manufactures amount to over four times as much. And all this is being done under increased prices. It is therefore time to realize that we must make the best use of that which we have, but we must also be careful to see that the high prices which are obtainable do not result in leaving us inadequately supplied. We can skip for the fighting forces and for those in need but it should not be done to make those who are getting big profits just so much richer.

THE MINERS' DEMANDS.

There would appear to be trouble enough throughout the country in obtaining fuel for industrial and home consumption without the demands being made by the coal miners for such great increases in wages as they are asking for. When it is disclosed that raises ranging from 20 to 70 per cent. are sought and that common laborers are asking for \$5 a day it is a situation which must of necessity give the whole country, as well as the government, much concern. High cost of living is of course assigned for the demands but it was only a short time ago that the miners were granted an increase and the agreement has yet many months to run. But the idea that common laborers, or in fact the better paid mine employees, should demand such high wages so far in excess of what those in other lines of business, barring possibly a few which are engaged in the production of munitions supplies, are receiving displays the injustice of the claims.

With the government telling the operators what they cannot exceed in selling their product, it is apparent that they are guided by good sound reason in stating that the demands cannot be complied with. Just demands are entitled to full consideration but when they go beyond that it is as unjust to the consumer as if the operators unjustly jacked up prices for the purpose of fattening their pockets.

ONLY THE GUILTY NEED WORRY.

There is bound to be some objection to the "trading with the enemy" bill and particularly so in regard to the amendment which places a censorship upon publications and the barring of them from mails and other means of distribution. The measure gives large powers to the postmaster general, which under ordinary conditions would not be asked and most certainly would not be tolerated. The real danger however lies in an improper use of the power that is conferred. But the times are extraordinary. There is the welfare of the nation which must be considered. It is well known that too much leniency has been the cause of much harm being done back home.

This bill there is provision made for the censorship of the mails and for the mails. These have been avenues from which the agents of the enemy have been getting much benefit in the past. It would have been a good thing if they had been closed before. The foreign language newspapers in particular have been working against the nation's safety and it is high time that a proper check was placed upon such propaganda as they have been responsible for, so that it is only to be expected that unusual methods have got to be used to handle the existing situation. There can be no question but what if there are any jokers or any unintentional powers conferred there should be corrections made but it cannot be believed that the government will misuse its powers. In other words those who keep within bounds have nothing to fear.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The man on the corner says: From all appearances there is no need for starting a knitting course in the schools.

When France asks for sugar, it is not believed that the people of this country will turn a cold shoulder even if the giving does mean a little personal sacrifice.

It isn't enough to take it for granted that the republic ticket will be re-elected next Monday. The thing to do is to make sure of it by going to the polls and supporting it.

The Argentine minister at Berlin declares that Argentina can have absolute faith in the latest German promises. May be Argentina is ready to believe black is white, but time will tell.

What is the use of Chancellor Michaelis talking about the Belgian question, when all the world knows promises and treaties made by the present German government are only scraps of paper?

Even if the cathedral at Ostend was struck in the British bombardment, which London claims is not so, why should Germany, which has been demolishing so many Belgian churches make a protest?

HOME-READING COURSE FOR CITIZEN SOLDIERS

(Issued by the War Department and all rights to reprint reserved)

LESSON NO. 26.

Some National Traditions.
(Proceeding Lesson: 1. Your Post of Honor. 2. Making Good as a Soldier. 3. Nine Soldierly Qualities. 4. Getting Ready for Camp. 5. First Days in Camp. 6. Cleanliness in Camp. 7. Your Health. 8. Marching and Care of Feet. 9. Your Equipment and Arms. 10. Recreation in Camp. 11. Playing the Game. 12. Team Work in the Army. 13. Grouping Men into Teams. 14. The Team Leaders. 15. Fighting Arms of the Service. 16. Staff Branches of the Service. 17. Staff Branches of the Service—II. 18. Army Insignia. 19. The Army System of Training. 20. Close Order Drill. 21. Extended Order Drill. 22. Guard Duty. 23. Getting Ahead in the Army. 24. Army Courtesy. 25. Discipline and Respect for the Colors.)
This course should include a backward glance over the military history of the United States. It is worth while for the soldier to recall what he and how the men before us fought for American principles and rights. You are representing today the same ideals and fighting for the same things which they fought for in 1776, 1793, 1846, 1861, and 1898.

In 1776 our forefathers refused any longer to submit to the domination of a tyrannical government and declared themselves independent. The farmers and shopkeepers and mechanics and fishermen who rushed to arms at the beginning of the Revolution did not at first realize they were forming a new

Views of the Vigilantes

The Duty of German-Americans to Germany.
By Gustavus Ohlinger of The Vigilantes.

"To speak German is to remain German; to cause others to speak German is to make them into Germans."

In this way Ludwig Fulda, one of the most prominent of modern German playwrights and novelists, summarized his observations in the United States. That he was giving expression to more than mere opinion is evidenced by the stern measures adopted by Germany for the purpose of establishing the use of German in the Polish provinces and in Alsace-Lorraine by the decrees which forbade French even on signs and on tombstones and the orders making it a crime to impart religious instruction in the Polish tongue.

The propaganda for the German language has always been an important means for establishing German influence in foreign lands. For this purpose the German language is being taught in the homes of immigrants in solid blocks which could be used as convenient make-weights in the hands of German politicians. One of the leaders in the Pan-German movement expressed it years ago, "The importance of Germany in the future will depend on the number of the sons of persons who are politically subject to the empire, and second, the number of those who speak the German language."

That the Kaiser's sympathizers in the United States have taken this course to heart is borne out by the fact that they have been endeavoring to establish the German language in our public schools ever since the Pan-German idea came to active expression here some twenty years ago. During this period the number of high school pupils taking instruction in German has increased from 300 to 312,000. Even more marked has been the increase in this direction in the grade schools.

It is that the events of the last few months have taught Americans to look upon this apparently innocent educational movement in the same light in which it has always been viewed by Germans both here and in Germany. It is small wonder that they will have none of it. But the times are extraordinary. The German language instruction has been abolished in all the grade schools of Toledo; in Cleveland it has been eliminated from the first four grades; in Baltimore from the first three grades; in Milwaukee American children will no longer have the advantage of a bi-lingual education in the first and second grades. The Chicago has torn from its spelling books the nauseous adulation of the Kaiser which the exponents of Pan-German policies have caused to be inserted.

That this aversion for everything German will be intensified with time is inevitable. The danger is that it will extend to such a degree that we will be unable to deal with the situation with advantage. Our civilization will thereby be made the poorer. One of the great tragedies of the war is that the evil ambition of the Hohenzollerns has laid its foul hands upon the sacred heritage of the German people and impregnated it with the poison of lawlessness, so that for centuries it will provoke the loathing of the world.

These consequences can in some degree be averted by the citizens of German birth. It rests with them to prove to us and to the world that a wide chasm separates the Germany of Schiller, Goethe and Lessing from the monster state created by the Hohenzollerns and their servants; that the genius that peopled the woods and dales with the fairies of childhood has nothing in common with the demon that ravaged Belgium, France and Poland; that the German race is indeed free and not sunk in hopeless servility to unworthy masters. But not by lukewarm allegiance to our country, not by carrying out the orders of American, not by secret gratification over the reverses of our allies, can they bring this about. The Turner Verein, the Liedertänze, the Stadtverband, the Nationalbund and Deutschunterricht must all be forgotten. The story of American liberty, the principles of the Magna Carta to the present time, must displace all these as the subject of their propaganda; everything that will contribute to our overwhelming victory must be the object of their activity. Through such men, after the war, will the benefits of German science, literature and art be transmitted. By such men alone can the odium which the Hohenzollern dynasty has drawn upon all things German be averted, and the treasure of Germany's past be preserved for the world.

In the Bath

Before retiring, use with warm water and insure a restful night.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

It refreshes (All Druggists.) Contains 30% Pure Sulphur. Use on Hair & Washes Face, Neck or Arms, Etc.

CUTICURA HEALS YOUNG BABY'S RASH

In Three Weeks. Itched and Burned. Could Not Sleep.

"When my baby girl was about six weeks old she broke out with a rash on her head, face, and body. It came in the form of water blisters and itched and burned so that she could not sleep, and when she scratched, it would run out and cause crusts. All her hair came out and where the eruptions were I had to keep bandaging."

"I tried many remedies. Then I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They seemed to help her and in less than three weeks she was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Georgia Collins, Sherman, Mo., Sept. 15, 1916. Nothing better to clear the skin of pimples, blotches, redness and roughness, the scalp of dandruff and itching and the hands of chapping and sores. Cuticura Soap used daily for all toilet purposes with touches of Ointment now and then to soothe and heal tends to prevent skin troubles.

For Free Sample Each by Return Mail address post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. B, Boston." Sold everywhere.

cratic peoples. But the world is not rid of governments in the hands of small groups who betray their own people and drive them forward in ruthless assaults on the freedom and the rights of other peoples. It is a government of this type that now menaces all liberty loving nations throughout the world and savagely attacks American rights.

In all our previous wars against foreign powers the American people have fought for principles, not for wealth or power, just as they are fighting today. They have fought against governments, not against peoples, just as they are fighting today. They have fought fearlessly and fairly, just as you and the other American soldiers of this war will fight.

THE WAR PRIMER

By National Geographic Society.

Estonia.—"Lying to the north of the Gulf of Riga, and south of the Gulf of Finland, the Russian Baltic province of Estonia is in the path of Germany's northward advance upon Petrograd, following the fall of Riga," says today's war geography bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society from its Washington headquarters.

"A low-lying territory, rising at no point higher than 100 feet above sea level, Estonia on the mainland is about equal in size to the combined areas of Delaware and Connecticut, with an additional 500 square miles of islands off its coast. Nearly one-fourth of the province is covered with lakes or marshes, and only about one-sixth of it is under cultivation, yet agriculture is pursued here in a more scientific manner than in any other region of Russia. The chief products of the soil being oats, barley, rye, potatoes and quantities of vegetables."

"Up to 1878 more than one-half the land was owned and farmed by the nobility, chiefly of German descent, while only about 5 per cent. of the farms were owned by the peasant and middle classes. During the last quarter of a century, however, there has been a marked increase in the number of peasant proprietors, this class having acquired in that length of time nearly half a million acres of land."

"Two-fifths of Estonia is meadow and pasture land, while one-fifth is forest. Cattle breeding, therefore, is an important source of wealth for the province, and the exports of meat and butter are constantly increasing."

"Among Estonia's chief industries are distilleries, cotton, woolen, flour and paper mills, while the anchovy fisheries on the Gulf of Finland coast are important."

"While the members of the German nobility residing in Estonia have for years been the most important element of the province's population, both from the standpoint of wealth and governmental control, the Estonians, a race closely related to the Finns and retaining many traces of their Mongolian descent, constitute more than four-fifths of the half-million population."

"Estonia is crossed by a railway from Petrograd to Riga, the chief city and seaport of the province. There are also branch lines running westward and southward, the former to Riga and the latter to points in Livonia, the province immediately to the south. The only important river in Estonia is the Narova, which rises in Lake Peipus and flows north-

FIGHTING FOR PRINCIPLES.

The Americans are peculiarly a peace-loving people. They have no quarrel with the peaceful nations of the world, and yet within less than one hundred and fifty years we have entered six important wars, the last of which was the most recent. The one just beginning against the German government. Why has all this warfare been necessary?

Admiral Cervera and his men, who had shown themselves brave foes, were received in this country after their defeat and capture as guests rather than as prisoners. Their treatment was a striking evidence of our real feeling toward the Spanish people. We fought for the principle that on the basis of honor and respect, which was striking evidence of our real feeling toward the Spanish people. We fought for the principle that on the basis of honor and respect, which was striking evidence of our real feeling toward the Spanish people. We fought for the principle that on the basis of honor and respect, which was striking evidence of our real feeling toward the Spanish people.

FOR YOUR

YOUNG BOY

At last those MILITARY MIRRORS have arrived—25c each—also the Kits containing Brush, Comb, Mirror, Etc.—others containing Toilet Soap, Talcum Powder, Shaving Soap.

These were purchased with an idea of being practical, compact and serviceable.

We will be glad to show you these items.

THE LEE & OSGOOD CO.

Norwich, Conn.

DAVIS THEATRE VAUDEVILLE

THURS.—FRI.—SAT.

LEIGH DeLACY & RICE CO.

IN THE UPROARIOUS COMEDY SKETCH ENTITLED "EXCESS BAGGAGE"

HANSON In Feats of Magic DOOLY & NELSON The Six Cylinder Comedians

Bessie Barriscale in "Wooden Shoes"

An Idyll of the Zuyder Zee With Smiles and Surprises in Five Acts

A LOVE CASE—Comedy CONCERT ORCHESTRA

BREED The Theatre Where Quality Rules

TODAY AND TONIGHT

HAROLD LOCKWOOD

—IN—"The Hidden Spring"

A METRO WONDER PLAY OF RARE POWER

BURTON HOLMES TRAVELOGUE BLACK DIAMOND COMEDY

MATINEE 2:30—10c EVENING AT 6:45, 8:30, 10c

AUDITORIUM

—TODAY—

"One Law for Both"

The Photo Drama Supreme in Eight Starring Acts. Direct From a Sensational Run in the Lyric Theatre, New York City.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES. MAT. 2:30; EVE. 6:45 and 8:45

CONCERT ORCHESTRA COUNTRY STORE FRIDAY

ward into the Gulf of Finland.

"The Estonians will be described in a bulletin to be issued subsequently by the National Geographic Society."

OTHER VIEW POINTS

People will remember that about the time we declared war it was popularly thought that Edison and other great American geniuses would hit on a device to put the U-boat out of commission. Edison and his fellow geniuses have been at work all these months, and so far the only official report of any such device is that raising a smudge around a menaced ship is a great protection. Great chap Edison and his fellow geniuses.—Waterbury American.

Theatres have a war-time duty to perform. To patrons of these amusement places who look upon them merely as places of entertainment, they may seem like a far-fetched plea for patriotism. It is not. In the first place credit must be given the motion picture theaters for the fine aid they have brought to the government in educating the people to the causes of war and the need of hearty co-operation of all in food saving, subscribing to the "liberty loan" garden planting and like activities. We should as hence have been, we would not have the theatres turn too much attention to such serious parts of the war work. They can serve by being just what they are intended to be—places of amusement.—Waterbury Republican.

LITTLE WAR STORIES

Survivor of Submarine Attack Enlists in Navy at U. S. S. Recruit.

Herman L. Durpee, 20 years of age

from Birmingham, Ala., walked aboard the U. S. S. Recruit in Union Square, New York, at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon and said he wanted to enlist in the United States navy. While he was being examined by Surgeon J. J. Kane, he casually remarked that he had the experience of submarine gunfire during the past summer. Durpee had shipped from Portland, Me., last June on the Norwegian tanker, Kongali, bound for Rotterdam. On the return trip in the third week of August, out four days from the coast of Rotterdam at 5:30 in the morning three shots were sent across the bow of the tanker. Durpee said:

"I was on the hurricane deck. The weather was clear and calm. No warning was given except the three shots. Twenty more were fired and in ten minutes we were sunk. The crew of 28 took to the three boats and immediately the submarine came within 50 yards of us. This was the conversation of the captain of the submarine with our skipper. It was all in English with no trace of German accent. 'How long have you had this ship?' said the submarine captain. 'A year and a half,' answered our skipper. 'Where was she built?' he asked. 'Baltimore' was the reply. 'What kind of a crew have you?' 'Mixed—Danish, Swedes and Norwegians.' 'Any Americans?' 'None.' According to Durpee the captain of the tanker asked for a tow and he was told that an English cruiser would be along in the morning. The next day the cruiser came along but paid no attention to the men. It being a rule of the British admiralty not to pick up lifeboats. After foundering around in the rough sea with no rations but a few biscuits and a very little water the men finally landed at St. Nazaire, France.

Durpee has been three years at sea, having shipped from Norfolk, Va. He was educated in the public schools at Birmingham. He was sent to the Training station at Newport.

Catarrh of Throat

Miss Amalie Busicka, 1449 South 16th St., Omaha, Nebraska, writes:

"I have suffered with catarrh of the throat. I caught cold and it settled in my throat, and I coughed badly and was very weak. I could not sleep and had no appetite. I had two doctors and had taken so many different medicines and found no help. I thought I will have to give up; but at last my mother read about Peruna, so I thought of trying that great medicine. Peruna. I got a bottle of it and in about four days I almost stopped coughing, and after a while I surely found relief, and from that time we are not without Peruna in our home."

Those who object to liquid medicines can procure Peruna Tablets.

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